

1 cured any split between the note and security that existed under the terms of the DOT itself, *see*
2 *Edelstein v. Bank of N.Y. Mellon*, 286 P.3d 249, 258–60 (Nev. 2012). Bank of America then
3 assigned both the note and DOT—only the assignment of one instrument was necessary at this
4 point, because Bank of America owned both instruments such that one instrument would follow
5 the other as a matter of law, *see id.* at 257–58 (citing Restatement (Third) of Property: Mortgages
6 § 5.4(a)–(b))—to Defendant Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”).
7 (*See* Assignment, Sept. 11, 2012, ECF No. 5-3). Seterus, Inc. then purported, as attorney-in-fact
8 for Fannie Mae, to substitute Defendant Quality Loan Service Corp. (“QLS”) as trustee on the
9 DOT. (*See* Substitution, Oct. 25, 2012, ECF No. 5-4). QLS then filed a Notice of Default (the
10 “NOD”), along with the required Affidavit of Compliance (the “AC”), which appears to be
11 complete. (*See* NOD and AC, Dec. 3, 2012, ECF No. 5-5). The Director of the Nevada
12 Foreclosure Mediation Program (“FMP”) issued an FMP Certificate indicating the Property was
13 not eligible for mediation, which indicates Plaintiff was either not an owner-occupier, had
14 surrendered the Property, or was in bankruptcy. (*See* FMP Certificate, Feb. 11, 2013, ECF No. 5-
15 6). QLS scheduled a trustee’s sale for April 2, 2013. (*See* Notice of Sale, Mar. 7, 2013, ECF No.
16 5-7).

17 Plaintiff sued Fannie Mae and QLS in this Court on four causes of action that the Court
18 will characterize as follows: (1) quiet title based upon statutorily defective foreclosure under
19 section 107.080; (2) declaratory relief as to alleged securities violations; (3) a qui tam action
20 based upon anti-trust violations by MERS; (3) mortgage fraud under section 207.470.
21 Defendants moved to dismiss. The Court granted the motion as to all claims except the first
22 claim for quiet title based upon statutorily defective foreclosure, because the substitution of QLS
23 as trustee was executed by an entity (non-party Seterus, Inc.) purporting to be an agent of the
24 beneficiary (Fannie Mae), but there was no evidence that it was in fact an agent of Fannie Mae
25 apart from Seterus’s own claim of agency on the Substitution. Where this is the case, the Court

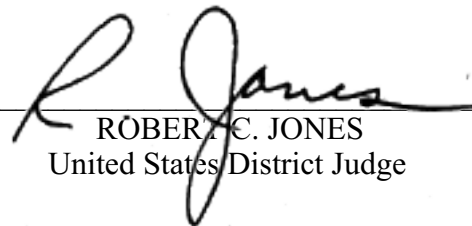
1 typically requires defendants to provide evidence of the agency at the summary judgment stage.
2 The Court noted that the second and third claims for declaratory relief concerning securities
3 violations and anti-trust violations were mostly unintelligible and that to the extent they were
4 intelligible, they consisted of generalized grievances against the mortgage industry. The Court
5 granted Plaintiff leave to amend those claims to intelligibly plead a viable cause of action. The
6 Court dismissed the fourth claim without leave to amend, because Plaintiff may not privately
7 prosecute the criminal mortgage fraud statutes. Plaintiff does not allege any error by the Court or
8 ask the Court to reconsider any of its rulings but simply attempts to rebut certain arguments made
9 by Defendants in their original motion and reply.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Reconsider (ECF No. 17) is DENIED.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated this 16th day of September, 2013.

14
15 
16 ROBERT C. JONES
United States District Judge
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25